NOTE XX.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FAMILY BRENTHIDÆ

BY

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VI[1]).

Descriptions of two new species and Remarks on the female of *Achrionota bilineata* Pascoe and of *Prophthalmus planipennis* Pascoe hitherto undescribed.

Orychodes Ritsemæ, n. sp.

Castaneo-brunneus; capite nitido, postice mutico; rostro prothorace paulo breviore, supra inter antennas et parte basali sulcato, ante antennas planiusculo, utrinque carinula denticulata instructo; prothorace conico, nitidissimo, impunctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis angustis, lineolis flavis exornatis. — Long. 13 mill., latit. thoracis $2^1/_3$ mill., ♂.

Hab. Malacca. (Coll. Senna).

Entirely of a chestnut-brown, the legs and the elytra slightly paler. The head is moderately short, rounded above, shining, impunctate, with a very fine longitudinal impression between the eyes, and the posterior angles without any spine; at the base it is truncated. Eyes rather prominent, olive-greenish. Rostrum shorter than the protho-

1) See for the 1st to 5th Contributions: Bullettino d. Soc. Entom. Italiana, Anno XXI, pp. 33—38 and 101—109.

rax, thickish at the base and furrowed, slightly broader to the insertion of the antennæ and canaliculate, beyond these its sides are parallel and with a raised line of small teeth; beneath the apical portion is almost smooth and glossy, while the portion between the antennæ has a longitudinal keel and the basal part is deeply punctured. Antennæ distinctly longer than the prothorax and the head with the basal portion of the rostrum taken together; the first joint stout, clavate and as long as the 2nd and 3rd joints taken together, which are very short; the remainder subcylindrical, pubescent and almost equal in size; the 11th is the longest of all and obtusely pointed at the tip.

Prothorax about two third the total length of the elytra, conical, narrower anteriorly than at the base, widest behind the middle, with the sides rounded and the base transversely furrowed; above brown, the apical margin blackish, impunctate, very shining.

The elytra are about as long as the prothorax and the head with the basal portion of the rostrum taken together, broader than the base of the prothorax, the shoulders are rounded, the sides subparallel, but towards the apex attenuated and at the apex emarginate. The elytra are punctate-striate; the 1st furrow near the suture impunctate, the 2nd and 3rd with small punctures, the remainder, which are also broader, deeply and regularly punctate, with the punctures approximate and the interstices convex, raised. The maculation of the elytra is the following: the 3rd interstice near the suture has a basal line covering a space equal to five punctures; behind the middle, a short line and another near the apex; the 4th interstice has a line equal to three punctures towards the middle, and a shorter line behind the middle; the 5th has a line before and another behind the middle; the 6th has two lines as the 5th; the 8th a line before the middle; the 9th has a line before the middle and another near the apex.

The undersurface of the body is brown-red, impunctate, shining; the metasternum and the two basal segments of

the abdomen are hardly furrowed; the last abdominal segment is fringed with golden hairs.

The anterior legs stout, with the tibiæ angularly dilated in the middle, all the femora are toothed, the tarsi pubescent.

This *Orychodes* belongs to the group formed by *O. lineolatus* Kirsch [1]), *insignis* Lewis [2]) and *pictus* Pascoe [3]), which have the head posteriorly unspined; it differs from *O. lineolatus*, by the rostrum and the lines on the elytra, from *O. insignis* and *pictus*, by the elytra being differently punctured and spotted.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. Ritsema, as a slight sign of friendship.

Achrionota bilineata Pascoe [4]).

♀. Elongated, narrow, blackish, opaque; covered here and there with yellow-whitish scales. The apical portion of the rostrum is brown, shining, the neck pitchy, the legs ferruginous brown. The head is moderately elongate, deeply separated from the neck, with a shallow groove in the middle extending to the basal portion of the rostrum; above punctured, with a few scales at the sides, beneath almost entirely covered with ochreous scales; the basal portion of the rostrum is as long as the head but more slender, with two longitudinal furrows along the middle and vaguely punctured; the apical half is longer than the head, filiform, impunctate. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the rostrum, nearly filiform, with the first joint as long as the second and third together; the remainder subcylindrical and greyish pubescent with rare blackish hairs; the 11th as long as the basal joint and acuminate at the tip.

1) Mittheilungen a. d. k. zoologischen Museum zu Dresden, I Heft, p. 49. 1875.
2) Journal of Linn. Society, XVII, p. 301. 1883.
3) Journal of Entomology, I, p. 389. 1862.
4) Annals and Magazine of Natural History for November 1872, p. 325.

Prothorax similar in shape to that of the male, elongate, scarcely longer than the basal portion of the rostrum and head taken together, the sides are very convex; it is widest about the middle and strongly contracted at the apex; along the middle furrowed; the longitudinal impression is covered with yellow-whitish scales, forming at the sides two lines which are slightly curved inwards; laterally the scales are scattered here and there, beneath very numerous.

The elytra are as long as $2^1/_2$ the prothorax, subparallel at the sides; at the apex sinuated and the angles with a spine slightly curved inwards. Above the elytra are regularly subsulcate-punctate and bear along the suture two lines of yellow-whitish scales; moreover minute scales are in the 3^{dr} and 9th furrows at the base and at the apex. Metasternum and the two basal segments of the abdomen ashy, irregularly punctured; the last abdominal segments and the sides have numerous scales. Legs slender, with scattered small yellow-whitish scales.

Length 19 mill., breadth of the prothorax 2 mill.

Hab. Borneo: Sarawak. (My collection).

Prophthalmus planipennis Pascoe [1]).

♀. Black, more or less shining. Head short, transverse, irregularly punctured: the posterior angles moderately produced, rounded, above and beneath at the base emarginate, deeply separated from the neck, the undersurface is roughly punctate, slightly pubescent. Rostrum shorter than the prothorax, the basal portion shorter than the head and furrowed, the apical half filiform, conspicuously curved and furrowed; beneath bisulcate and moderately punctured; antennæ as in the male.

Prothorax similar in shape to that of the male, but less flattened in the middle; shining, rarely subshining. In the elytra, the declivity at the sides, the furrows and

1) Annals and Magazine of Natural History for November 1872, p. 322.

interstices are as in the ♂, but I have in my collection a female with the elytra and the prothorax proportionately narrower; the second yellow line on the elytra is sometimes interrupted in the middle.

The undersurface of the body shining; metasternum and the two basal segments of the abdomen obsoletely canaliculate, the apical segment margined with fine hairs. Femora toothed, internally the basal half pubescent.

Length 13 to 21 mill., breadth of the prothorax $2^1/_2$ to $4^1/_2$ mill.

Hab. Malacca and Batchian. (My collection).

Miolispa Mariæ, n. sp.

Robusta, nigro-œnea, nitida, capite thoraceque sulcatis, crebre punctatis, elytris nigro-brunneis, prope suturam vitta ferruginea, apicibus castaneo marginatis, dorso striato-punctatis, lateribus subcancellatis; pedibus nigro-brunneis. — Long. $8^1/_2$ mill., latit. thoracis $1^3/_4$ mill., ♂.

Hab. Penang. (Coll. Senna).

This fine and conspicuous species is allied to *M. puncticollis* Boisd. [1]) but easily distinguishable by its robustness, by the head and the apical portion of the prothorax clearly punctured, moreover by the shape of the prothorax. Head nearly square, slightly longer than broad, convex on the vertex, in the middle furrowed, at the base strongly emarginate, irregularly punctured; between the eyes trisulcate, the lateral impressions broader than the central one; beneath convex, shining, very finely punctured. Rostrum robust, as long as $1^1/_3$ the head, moderately curved; the basal portion as long as the apical one, trisulcate, the sides parallel; the anterior portion widened at the apex which is smooth, emarginate and finely punctured; the intermediate furrow extending almost to the end of the rostrum;

1) Voyage de l'Astrolabe, II, p. 312; sub *Orychodes* in Gemminger and von Harold, Catal. Coleopt.

mandibles small, exserted; beneath with a distinct longitudinal keel in the middle, near the antennæ and in the apical half distinctly punctured. Antennæ short, not so long as head and prothorax taken together, the basal joint short, equal in length to the 2nd and 3rd together, the 2nd joint shaped as in *M. suturalis*, the 3rd, 4th and 5th moniliform; the 6th, 7th and 8th transverse, the remainder three joints conspicuously larger and perfoliate.

Prothorax nearly as long as broad, ovate, near the apex angularly contracted, with the sides rounded and the base transversely furrowed; above and at the sides irregularly but densely punctate, the punctures very numerous laterally.

The elytra are sinuate at the base, as long as twice the prothorax and equal in broadness; the sides are subparallel, near the apex attenuated, the apex is truncated with the marginal portion turned upward; above punctate-striate, the inner furrow impunctate, the 2nd and 3rd near the suture punctured, the remainder uniformly and deeply punctate, the interstices raised, convex; dark-brown, the 3rd interstice ferruginous, the portion along the suture ferruginous-brown, the apical margin red-brown.

The undersurface of the body is dark-brown, shining; metasternum densely punctate and with a central furrow; the two basal segments of the abdomen with a few very fine punctures, the second only sulcate in the middle; the remainder segments short and sloping rapidly. Legs short, dark-brown, the femora are clavate, brown-red in the middle, finely punctured, at the apex densely punctate; tibiæ short, strongly punctured, dark brown-red in the middle, tarsi pubescent.

I have dedicated this new species to Miss Maria Magnaghi.

Pavia. Laboratory of Zoology of the University, June 1891.